



Libertas et iustitia solum.

RALEIGH, DEC. 29, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE.

REMAINS OF GEN. WILSON.

It is announced in the *Tarboro' Press*, that the remains of Gen. Wilson are expected to arrive at that place about the 25th of January next, and will be kept a few days, in order to give as much notice of the precise day of the funeral, as circumstances will permit. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion, and the remains will be interred with Masonic and martial honors.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The House of Representatives, on the 13th inst., decided upon giving the election of the electors of President and Vice-President to the people, upon the general ticket system, by a vote of yeas 54, nays 54; but the bill was lost in the Senate; and the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 17th inst.

Dr. Frederick J. Hill, Col. Andrew Joyner, Hon. Richard Hines, and Messrs. James W. Bryan, William B. Shephard and Josiah Collins, are each spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor of South Carolina.

The devil must have misplaced a type for our brother Times. These gentlemen are North Carolinians.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Dr. Sylvester, an Italian by birth, and an eminent chemist, has discovered a mode of hardening the human body to the consistency of stone or solid marble, which he is about to exhibit in London. His specimens have excited great astonishment. One was the head of a lady, with her hair parted and dressed, retaining its flexible properties and colors, although the surface from which it grew resembled stone—something like a wax model—also a child's head, plump and as in life, and a tongue petrified as if it never uttered a sound. The petrifying process is said to be simple and cheap. A bouquet of choice flowers—the juices first extracted by a pneumatic process—preserved their natural colors, but were as hard and rigid as if some cunning workman had carved them from Parian marble—for not only the leaves and petals were rendered stone-like, but the minute hair formed stems were rendered coraline.

The Richmond Whig says, that the Whigs of the Virginia Legislature are decidedly of opinion that Gen. Taylor ought to be the nominee of the Whig party for the next Presidency. Our brethren, we are glad to see, are every where getting their eyes open to the true policy which ought to be pursued by the party.

The Legislature of Tennessee has, by a unanimous vote, invited Gen. TAYLOR to visit Nashville during the present session of that body. This is done, says the resolution, that the members of the Legislature may "testify to him, personally, their respect and regard."

THE AMERICAN FLAG, published at Matamoros, says there is a growing desire on the part of all the industrious classes in Tamaulipas, and of the men of property, to bring that State under the protection of the civil government of the United States.

Gen. SHIELDS visited Charleston on Monday, and was honored with an enthusiastic reception by the military and citizens generally. He was welcomed by the Mayor of the city in a very eloquent address.

THE CLAY MEETING IN NEW YORK.—Some 5,000 persons, friendly to the doctrines of the Lexington Resolutions, met in New York on Monday evening 20th, according to previous invitation: Dudley Selden presided. Mr. Clay's Lexington Resolutions were all endorsed to the full, and an address adopted suitable to the occasion. The Hon. Caleb Smith, of Indiana, was present; he avowed himself opposed to the farther prosecution of the war.

Death of Chancellor Kent.—The whole country will learn with deep sorrow, says the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening under its postscript head) of the death of the venerable Chancellor Kent, of New York. He died at his residence in that city on Sunday evening, in the 85th year of his age, having surpassed with undiminished vigor of intellect and scarcely abated physical ability, by a quarter of a century, the constitution of that longer competent to Chancellor.

Mr. W. Heaton, of New York, has invented a new printing press which throws off eight sheets in a single revolution of the cylinders, taking an impression on both sides at once. It will print 20,000 sheets in an hour. The wear of the types is diminished.

of Rome, instead of an inferior mission, as was first proposed, and that Chief Justice Taney may be the ambassador, with an outfit of nine thousand dollars, and a salary of nine thousand dollars a year, provided he accept the appointment." The Editor of the *Herald*, who, having recently taken the tone of Europe, speaks ex cathedra of European affairs, declares that the appointment of Judge Taney would be a highly appropriate way for the United States, as a nation, to "sympathize" with the movements of his Holiness, in re-establishing civil and religious liberty in sunny Italy. It is well known that the Chief Justice is himself a member of the Roman Catholic church.

If Hypocrisy is the homage which Vice pays to Virtue one might think (says the Baltimore American with polished severity) that Virtue was never held in higher respect than now by official personages.

The American proceeds, exempli gratia, to refer to the President's protestations of a love for peace and his efforts to preserve it, and of the reluctance with which he was forced into war.

THE JOHN DONKEY.

This is the title of a new paper, devoted altogether to wit and humor, showing off the John Donkeyism, or Jackassism of certain characters in all grades of society. It is printed in quarto form, 16 pages, and illustrated with numerous cuts. The title page has John Donkey in his ten different characters, as the pop. the author, the parson, the physician, the military John Donkey, &c.

It will be issued weekly commencing on the 1st of January, and simultaneously in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; and may be had by addressing A. Heard, Charleston, S. C., or Zieher & Co., Philadelphia, and enclosing \$3.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner *Portia*, arrived at New Orleans, Vera Cruz dates to the 1st Dec. were received. Gen. Anaya was elected President of Mexico on the 11th December, to remain in office no longer than the 8th of January. He is in favor of peace, as is his whole cabinet, and his first act was to despatch commissioners to the city of Mexico, to reopen negotiations with Mr. Trist; but finding Mr. Trist had been recalled, and Gen. Scott had no power to treat, they returned without effecting anything. Many members of Congress, displeased with Anaya's election, resigned, leaving, however, a quorum.

The next most important Intelligence by this arrival is the reported arrest of Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow and Lieut. Col. Duncan by Gen. Scott. The verbal report is that letters written by these gentlemen reflecting upon the commander-in-chief have fallen into his possession, upon which he at once arrested them.

The Governors of the several States had been called together at Queretaro, by the General Government, solely for the purpose of throwing light upon their difficulties, that the General Government would be able in some manner to surrender its power, and that it was more inclined to open or continue negotiations of peace than to prosecute the war.

Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army in Oajaca. He says that he was deprived of the command by Pena y Pena, in order that the latter might find no obstacle in making peace with the Americans. He avows his determination to oppose any negotiation for peace with the American forces occupying any portion of the Mexican territory.

On the 8th 38 wagons with merchandise, belonging to Merchants in Mexico and Puebla, left the latter for the former place, and were seized by the guerillas. Gen. Lane, upon being informed of it, sent out a force who overhauled the party, recaptured the wagons, except six, which were burnt, killed 17 of the guerillas, and took 13 of their officers prisoners.

The Virginia brings Vera Cruz dates to the 7th December, from which we learn that the train under Gen. Butler, with 8000 men, had left, and that Gen. Scott will soon have 25,000 to 30,000 men.

By last accounts, Gen. Filisola was at Queretaro with a force of 2000 men. The general-in-chief, Bustamante, had yet his headquarters at Guanajuato with an army of 9000. A pronouncement having been made by the military in Queretaro in favor of Santa Anna, he is making his way there under an escort furnished by the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

EARTHQUAKE & REVOLUTION.

The intelligence from the Pacific is very interesting. There had been a terrible earthquake in Chili and Peru, destroying several towns. It occurred on the same day as that which destroyed the town of Ocutlan in Mexico. It appears to have come from the north.

The direction of the earthquake was evidently from the north. Coquimbo suffered extremely, its best public buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins. The oscillations of the earth were frightful. The whole population slept in the open field; even the stones in the rivers were raised from their beds and thrown to a distance.

There was a report current at Lima on the 7th Nov. that a revolution has broken out in Bolivia, against Bolivian and in favor of Velasco.

Mr. W. Heaton, of New York, has invented a new printing press which throws off eight sheets in a single revolution of the cylinders, taking an impression on both sides at once. It will print 20,000 sheets in an hour. The wear of the types is diminished.

DEATH BY POISON.

The Springfield (Ohio) Republic records the death of Dr. John Patton, of that county, by the accidental use of strychnia instead of morphine. He had procured two vials from a drug store, one containing strychnia and the other morphine, but both supposed to contain the latter. He took in the evening, a small quantity of the strychnia, measured on the point of a penknife; and, the color very nearly resembling that of morphine, he did not discover his mistake until he felt the effect of the poison.

Morphine is well understood to be a sedative poison, but strychnia, more recent in its origin, is very little known. It is very deadly and quick, and produces death by convulsions and lockjaw in a few hours. It is the alkaloid of *nox vomica*, the seeds of which are familiarly called "dog buttons," and exists in several plants—the far-famed up as among the rest.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Our readers were made acquainted weeks since with the fact that the Colony of Liberia on the West Coast of Africa had been re-elected into a Republic, to be known as the "Republic of Liberia." Late papers from the new Republic, brought by a recent arrival at New York, furnish us with full and interesting accounts of the organization of the Government and the raising of its flag. The election of President, Vice President and members of the Legislature took place in October, and resulted in the elevation of Gov. Roberts to the Presidency, and the choice of N. Brandon Esq., as Vice President.

The Constitution is published in full in the *Luminary* of August 11th. The document is well written and bears upon its pages unmistakable evidence of having been drawn after the Constitution of our own Confederacy. Many of the sections of the latter are copied literally. The Constitution was completed in Convention on the 20th July, and was almost unanimously approved by the people. The birth of the Young Republic was celebrated throughout the various settlements on the 24th of August.

Every thing connected with the organization of the Government appears to have been conducted in admirable order.

A flag was presented to the Government by the ladies of Monrovia, on which occasion the Military were out in strength. Later in the day services of a very impressive character were had in one of the Churches.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American makes the following statement:

The Hon. J. R. Poinsett, formerly Secretary of War, subsequently Minister to Mexico, and withal a pure and patent Democrat, has recently written here that the attempt to sustain our army by contributions derived from the external and internal commerce of Mexico will prove ridiculous and futile. Few men in the country have devoted more attention to the condition and affairs of Mexico than Mr. Poinsett, and few understand the true character of her people more thoroughly than he does. His opinion, therefore, considered in connection with his long residence in Mexico and his acknowledged ability is worthy of some attention, and if it be not treason to say so, is perhaps a little more to be respected than that of Mr. James K. Polk.

AN IMPORTANT HINT.

It is known, that there has been for two or three years past, an unusual amount of sickness in the up-country, which has not been satisfactorily traced to any particular cause. A very intelligent gentleman, of extensive observation, informs us, that he has no doubt it has been produced by the immense number of dead Oak Trees standing on every plantation; and that there will be no decrease of sickness, until they are cut down and burnt up. He is, himself acting on this opinion, and is cutting down and burning the dead timber on his farm. As we have never, before, heard this cause assigned, we have thought we might subscribe the cause of humanity, by mentioning it.

CAROLINA GAZETTE.

We have received the first number of this new paper printed in Wilmington by Mr. W. J. York, and with much pleasure enter it on our exchange list. It is handsomely printed and well filled with matter. The following is a specimen of its Editorials, and deserves the imitation of the press and the commendation of the public:

OUR POLITICS.

It is generally known that we have, ever since we have been able to judge for ourself, been a Democrat, and we shall, at suitable times, enforce our views, with such arguments as we consider conclusive, in support of them. There are times, however, when political subjects are insipid.—The mind has been over-burdened by excitement and cares rest, and it is obtrusive on the part of the Press, to serve up that for its readers, which they are already surfeited with. At such times we will endeavor to furnish useful and entertaining matter upon other subjects.

While we have our political predilections, and shall take pleasure in expressing them when we think they will be productive of good, it must not be expected of us to follow in the wake of many other political journals, in applying epithets to those who differ with us. It is considered a breach of good manners to apply a name of term to an individual that he dislikes.—How much greater then, the impropriety of applying an epithet or term of reproach to a large class of individuals! Those journals in the habit of doing it may be entitled to all the credit so far as we are concerned. The terms *Lycos Foco*, Mexican Whig, and their kindreds, will not, unless our mind changes, mar an Editorial

in *The Gazette*, and should the paper ever pass into other hands, it is hoped that it never will be permitted to descend to any such servility. Epithets, are the arguments, only of the vile and ignorant.

SUBSTANCE OF MR. BOIT'S RESOLUTIONS.

- 1st. To adhere to the national integrity, obey the Constitution and resist Executive encroachments.
2. That territory acquired by Congress in violation of the Constitution and in conflict with the genius and spirit of our institutions.
3. That the war with Mexico was not brought on by Mexico.
4. But was brought on by the unauthorized act of the Executive in our Army to Mexican territory.
5. That we have no right to claim in demerit for the expenses of a war brought on by the ill advised and unprovoked acts of our public functionaries.
6. That the honor of the nation does not require the exaction of territory from Mexico to which we have no claim, and yielding to Great Britain territory the title to which we declared to be clear and unquestionable.
7. That to exact territory from Mexico would devolve upon us the necessity of making a similar demand in all future wars which would involve us in interminable difficulties.
8. That no more territory can be annexed to the U. States by virtue of the war without involving the agitation of domestic difficulties, begetting sectional animosities and weakening the ties that connect us together.
9. That if conquered territory be not the object of the war, we can perceive no good reason for continuing our troops in the heart of the enemy's country, by which their lives are exposed and our resources uselessly expended.
10. That a conquering nation has nothing to apprehend from an exhibition of magnanimity to a defeated foe.
11. That the withdrawal of our troops under preliminary arrangements, offers the only hope of speedy and lasting peace.
12. That our institutions, founded upon the rights of man, repudiate the doctrine that might makes right.
13. That if upon the restoration of Peace it shall be found that we need a harbor on the Pacific we are able and ought to be willing to purchase it.
14. That if it shall be determined by the Representatives of the People that this war shall be further prosecuted it will then become the duty of men of all parties to furnish all needful supplies to carry on the war with vigor and effect.

THE CLOSING OF THE ACCOUNTS.

APPEARANCE OF THE BALANCE SHEET.

We present to patrons the SCHEMES for JANUARY, 1848, a year yet unborn, but fast verging into existence, and as we softly glide down the stream of 1847, the events of each day crowd upon our memory, until the mind is perfectly absorbed in the contemplation. The things which naturally occupies most of our attention is the work that has been done, and the manner in which it has been performed; and it is with feelings of pride we state that each and every promise made has been promptly fulfilled. Well, the consequences are that distribution of our *TWO and a Half Millions of Dollars* in Prizes, has been made throughout the United States and Canada. That incalculable benefits have been derived from a system which, from the straits of its practice, is now relied upon by all parties with whom we correspond. SYLVESTER produces the schemes for the month of January, as an illustration of the brilliancy with which it is prepared to issue them for the approaching year. The magnificence of the prizes, and the dissemination of the schemes, are evidence of the approval which most attend the efforts of adventure SYLVESTER again impresses upon the attention of his Correspondents that he sells none but LEGALLY AUTHORIZED LOTTERIES, in which PRIZES are amply secured to the Drawers. He requests all orders to be forwarded early, and be careful to address

We learn from undoubted authority, that G. N. Taylor continues to occupy the position that he took in regard to his nomination for the Presidency from the beginning—that he considers himself as placed in nomination for that office by the People in their primary assemblies—that he will do nothing to change his relation to them but will leave the country free to vote for him or not as it shall continue to place him in nomination by any of the existing forms of party organization, he will abide by that will so expressed—that it is for the existing parties to decide whether they will assemble in General Convention and adopt his nomination already made—and that he will oppose no obstacle to the action of State or General Conventions in his behalf.

SPLENDID SCHEME. \$30,000! 1 of 5,000 1 of 2,500 100 Prizes of \$1,000 each! 107 Prizes of \$2,000 each! 20 of \$250 84 of \$200 63 of 80 dollars 63 of 60 dollars 126 of 50 &c. &c.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The great length of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (says the Georgetown Advocate) will prevent its perusal by the great mass of readers.—The report goes the whole figure for the ultra doctrines of the Democratic party.

The Report first exhibits the financial condition of the Treasury during the past and present year, with estimates for the coming year—and sets forth the various modes that have been resorted to of raising revenue in Mexico. It recommends the plan for its present-which is urged in the President's Message. It recommends a moderate war tax on tea and coffee and a law to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, so as to diminish the amount of the loan requisite to carry on the war.—After alluding to some incidental topics the Report then passes on to the consideration of the three great questions which it is occupied—the working of the Subtreasury, the Warehouse system, and free trade, upon the principles of which the existing tariff is established. The Secretary goes through a statement of the commercial and financial system of the country, through the successive eras of our tariff policy, as recorded in the books of the treasury and of course makes out a statement in favor of his own views.

In the Report of the Secretary of War, the amount of the collection of military contributions in Mexico is stated at \$540,810 46 as being received by our officers of the army. Of this sum \$430,723 53 have been paid over to the disbursing officers of the army and navy.

MAINTAINED. In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Benj. McWilliams, Mr. David A. Wicker, to Miss Emma J. Williams, daughter of Mr. Mark McWilliams. In Wilmington, on the 21st inst. by Rev. M. Stedman, William H. Jones, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear in this City, to Miss Mary C. Nixon. In Hillsboro' on Wednesday the 15th instant, by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Edwin A. Heard, Esq., to Miss Alice Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. In Chapel Hill, Mr. Robert Landon to Miss Francis Watson. In Orange county, Mr. Joseph A. Smith to Miss Sarah Ann Reding, daughter of Mr. John Reding.

Also Mr. Thomas Picard to Miss Elizabeth Cole. Also Mr. William S. Dollar, of Chatham county, to Miss Mary Ellen daughter of Mr. John Cheek. Also Mr. Constantine Sellers to Miss Maria Bacon, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bacon. Also Mr. Mebane Cheek to Miss Canaan A'len. In Edgecomb county, Mr. John W. Knight to Miss Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of Mr. Patrick McDowell. Also Mr. Blount Byrne, to Miss Margaret Cherry, daughter of Theo. Cherry, Jr. In Chatham county, lately, Mr. Joseph Thomas to Miss Temperance Moore. Also Rev. Gaston Farrar to Mrs. Martha Wilson. Also Mr. Waller Stanford Poe to Miss Maria Covet. Also Mr. William Gunter to Miss Winny Debler. Also Mr. Elias Brooks to Miss Mary A. Harris, daughter of Mr. Henry Harris, Jr. In Franklin, by the Rev. Wm. Arendall Colwell to Miss Lucy J. Stimpert, daughter of George Stimpert, Esq. In Craven County Mr. Oden Ange to Miss Arietta Gwainy, daughter of Mr. Huetrio Gwainy.

IN NEWBORN, Mrs. Mary E. Reaufort wife of Capt. Henry Reaufort in the 29th year of her age. In Person County, of Paralyis, Dr. Fortens Moore, aged 63 years—an old and useful citizen. In Chatham County, of Consumption, Judith M. Lindley, wife of Joshua Lindley, Jr. aged 35 years. On the 11th November, 1847, Mrs. Davonport consort of Richard Davonport, of Tyrrel county, in the 33d year of her age.

THE CLOSING OF THE ACCOUNTS.

APPEARANCE OF THE BALANCE SHEET.

We present to patrons the SCHEMES for JANUARY, 1848, a year yet unborn, but fast verging into existence, and as we softly glide down the stream of 1847, the events of each day crowd upon our memory, until the mind is perfectly absorbed in the contemplation. The things which naturally occupies most of our attention is the work that has been done, and the manner in which it has been performed; and it is with feelings of pride we state that each and every promise made has been promptly fulfilled. Well, the consequences are that distribution of our *TWO and a Half Millions of Dollars* in Prizes, has been made throughout the United States and Canada. That incalculable benefits have been derived from a system which, from the straits of its practice, is now relied upon by all parties with whom we correspond. SYLVESTER produces the schemes for the month of January, as an illustration of the brilliancy with which it is prepared to issue them for the approaching year. The magnificence of the prizes, and the dissemination of the schemes, are evidence of the approval which most attend the efforts of adventure SYLVESTER again impresses upon the attention of his Correspondents that he sells none but LEGALLY AUTHORIZED LOTTERIES, in which PRIZES are amply secured to the Drawers. He requests all orders to be forwarded early, and be careful to address

S J. SYLVESTER, 41 Wall Street New York. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class I, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 1st of Jan. 1848. 75 numbers—13 Drawn Balls.

SPLENDID SCHEME. \$30,000! 1 of 5,000 1 of 2,500 100 Prizes of \$1,000 each! 107 Prizes of \$2,000 each! 20 of \$250 84 of \$200 63 of 80 dollars 63 of 60 dollars 126 of 50 &c. &c.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The great length of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (says the Georgetown Advocate) will prevent its perusal by the great mass of readers.—The report goes the whole figure for the ultra doctrines of the Democratic party.

The Report first exhibits the financial condition of the Treasury during the past and present year, with estimates for the coming year—and sets forth the various modes that have been resorted to of raising revenue in Mexico. It recommends the plan for its present-which is urged in the President's Message. It recommends a moderate war tax on tea and coffee and a law to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, so as to diminish the amount of the loan requisite to carry on the war.—After alluding to some incidental topics the Report then passes on to the consideration of the three great questions which it is occupied—the working of the Subtreasury, the Warehouse system, and free trade, upon the principles of which the existing tariff is established. The Secretary goes through a statement of the commercial and financial system of the country, through the successive eras of our tariff policy, as recorded in the books of the treasury and of course makes out a statement in favor of his own views.

In the Report of the Secretary of War, the amount of the collection of military contributions in Mexico is stated at \$540,810 46 as being received by our officers of the army. Of this sum \$430,723 53 have been paid over to the disbursing officers of the army and navy.

MAINTAINED. In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Benj. McWilliams, Mr. David A. Wicker, to Miss Emma J. Williams, daughter of Mr. Mark McWilliams. In Wilmington, on the 21st inst. by Rev. M. Stedman, William H. Jones, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear in this City, to Miss Mary C. Nixon. In Hillsboro' on Wednesday the 15th instant, by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Edwin A. Heard, Esq., to Miss Alice Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. In Chapel Hill, Mr. Robert Landon to Miss Francis Watson. In Orange county, Mr. Joseph A. Smith to Miss Sarah Ann Reding, daughter of Mr. John Reding.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 3, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 8th of Jan. 1848. 75 numbers—13 Drawn Balls. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. \$36,000! 1 of 5,000 1 of 2,500 100 Prizes of \$2,000 each 10 Prizes of \$1,500 each 10 Prizes of \$1,000 each 10 of \$500 each! 15 Prizes of \$300 each! 400 Prizes of \$160, each!! 63 of 100 dollars 63 of 80 dollars 63 of 50 &c. &c. Tickets 10—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$150—Shares in proportion. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 5, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 15th of Jan. 1848. 75 numbers—13 Drawn Balls. SPLENDID SCHEME. \$40,000! 1 of 5,000 1 of 2,500 100 Prizes of \$1,000 each!! 20 Prizes of \$200 each! 173 of 150 each! 108 of 100 &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 7, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 22d of Jan. 1848. 66 numbers—12 Drawn Balls. GRAND SCHEME. \$30,000! \$10,000! \$20,000! 1 of 5,000 1 of 2,500 100 Prizes of \$1,000 each! 107 Prizes of \$2,000 each! 20 of \$250 84 of \$200 63 of 80 dollars 63 of 60 dollars 126 of 50 &c. &c. Tickets 10 Dollars. PROSPECTUS OF A NEW BOOK, ENTITLED, "READY WISDOM, OR BRING A COLLECTION OF THE MORAL, INTELLIGENT, AND REFINED SAYINGS OF WISE MEN IN ALL AGES, IN PROSE AND POETRY. COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY REV. E. L. PERKINS. The little and short sayings of the wise and excellent are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparks of diamonds.—TILLSON. The work contains 305 chapters, each chapter referring to a different subject, besides about twenty pages of miscellaneous matter, and will make about 230 pages octavo, neatly printed on good paper, and put up in a mailable form, with paper covers. Price \$1 a copy, or any person sending five names, with \$5, shall be entitled to the 6th copy gratis. Those who receive this prospectus, and procure subscribers, will please forward the names and subscription money addressed to the undersigned, at Raleigh, N. C. by the 1st of March, 1848. Persons wishing a single copy will also address as above, with the \$1 enclosed. The work will be ready for delivery soon after that period. The following is a sample chapter. The quotations are, in all cases where the authors are known, duly credited: so that those who have this book, will possess a rich and valuable collection of the beauties and excellencies of distinguished writers, by which they will be enabled to command, like ready change, their pithy sayings on every topic of general interest. SAMPLE CHAPTER. INDUSTRY. The best inheritance is a habit of industry. Industry is the father of excellence. Industry is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left. Industry is preferable to idleness, as brightness is to rust. Labor and Pleasure were the first couple married by Industry. Weariness Can snore upon the flint, when restive sloth Finds the downy pillow hard.—SHAKESPEARE. The man that consecrates his hours By vigorous effort and an honest aim, At once he draws the sting of life and death And walks with nature and her paths are peace.—YOUNG. The God of gods and men, with hard decrees, Forbids our plenty to be bought with ease; Himself invented first the shining star, And whetted human industry with care.—DARWIN. Those who signify the desire, shall have the work full bound at \$1; but they must receive it in Raleigh, where it will be published. E. L. PERKINS. Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1847.